

VOL XI.

NO. 16.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Court House of Franklin, and will attend to the
practice in all the Courts in Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts in the adjoining counties, joint w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.

J. A. MONROE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
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JAMES P. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
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P. U. MAJOR,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts, at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals. Kenney's business confined
to their respective attention.
Address Thomas B. Monro, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late John D. Clegg. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

J. H. MARLAN,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Hinman.

JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,

NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.Collections in all of the above counties promptly
attended to.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

GEORGE E. ROE,

Attorney at Law,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
ian4 w&t-wf
JAMES SIMPSON.....John L. Scott.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
may know him, that he is the author of the Circuit
Court's annual critic, or more recently as Justice of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

His business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court is restricted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt protection.

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JOHN E. HAMILTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

GOVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

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A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

J. Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

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MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—whose basis upon the
want of official records.

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JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

South side Main Street,

Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And every thing necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

N.F.N. NO FIT NO SALE.—II

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H. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,

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CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN & INK, and
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PAINTING, &c.,
etc. w&t-wf

Geo. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
successors to
(BELL & CO.)

DUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., &c. 3 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders w&t-wf

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
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Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.
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NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
carpets, tassels, cornices, bands, shades, small trimmings,
curtains, green baize, green baize, gimp, green baize,
stair linon.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices, we
keep on hand and make to order flags, tar-
paulins, mosquito bars, bed comforters, &c., &c. Our
blankets have been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of
the mountains.

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No. 79 Fourth, Lou., Ky.

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DR. J. G. BEEFORD
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Pease of Cereals.

Purchase on credit, at lower market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Soap, Feathers, Hams, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

J. G. BEEFORD
will supply you produce and raw at sight.
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LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
the ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
out of Second and Johnson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. BEEFORD
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.
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BOOTS & SHOES
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Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings
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Price only ten cents.

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ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ment for all diseases, especially those of the
Female, Great Delight, Impotency, Female Diseases, and
all affections of the reproductive system. Both sexes, the infirmiti-
es of youth, and the infirmities of old age, will be relieved by
this method, and the secret of how to apply it, will be given in
a full treatise, with the name of the author, and the place where
it can be obtained.

John L. Scott, Frankfort, 2d door from corner.

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Attorney at Law, and General Agent,

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Dr. T. WILLIAMS,

Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314

Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
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Office hours from 8 o'clock, A.M. to 9 P. M., daily
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BOOKS, AND STATIONERY,

which will be sold on the most favorable terms. Also

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Also a GREAT VARIETY OF

HAND, JOB, & POWER

PRESSES,

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1861.

The Militia Bill.

The Machen amendments to the militia law were finally passed in the Senate Thursday, with a few unimportant changes. The contest over this law has been very animated. Its opponents have attacked it with a determination to defeat it at all hazards. We have found it difficult to appreciate the grounds of their opposition. The amendments seem intended solely to carry out the intentions of the original law; and we are confident would not have met with the opposition they have encountered, if the gentlemen who so constantly opposed them had considered fully their bearing upon the policy of the law.

Both the friends and the opponents of the law seem to concede the necessity of a military organization. It is therefore the more surprising to us that its opponents should have persistently pursued a course which was calculated, in our judgment, very essentially to modify, if not indeed to destroy, the military organization of the State. Never did a law have more determined opposition to encounter. Every effort was made by its enemies to repeal it. Defeated in their attempts to wipe it from the statute book, they next sought to emasculate it by the repeal of the most important sections, and the substitution of others, the effect of which would be to make an entire change of the system. Driven from every other point, they finally engrafted upon the bill an amendment permitting every member of the State Guard, who joined the organization prior to the passage of the amendments, to resign his position if he were so disposed. To this amendment there was no serious opposition. But few will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave an organization in which they have pride, and which is so deservedly popular throughout the State. The only effect will be to entail upon the Inspector General the unnecessary labor of doing again the work of mustering the companies, which has been already accomplished, at a heavy tax upon life time.

In this shape the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10.

On questions involving the honor and interests of the State, it is gratifying to find gentlemen who rise above every consideration of party, and govern their actions solely from a regard for the public interests. This is eminently the case with Senator Johnson, of McCracken, and with Senator Pennington, of Louisville. The latter gentleman has, from the first, been the able and consistent advocate of the bill. He has defended it from every attack in a manner which shows alike his patriotism and intimate acquaintance with the subject. During the protracted discussion, he showed himself equally well armed against the direct assaults and the concealed movements of his opponents; and exposed in their true light the objects of the particular enemies of the bill. The State Guard have found in him an able defender against those who have either directly or indirectly assailed their patriotism and loyalty. He is himself, a fair exponent of that class of our citizens. Whatever their views on the political questions of the times, they sink the partisan in the patriot. The Senator, while warmly advocating the cause of the Union, has at the same time shown himself a statesman, by voting to place our State in a condition to command respect, not only at the North and the South, but also at home. He has shown his faith in that policy which relies implicitly neither upon the forbearance of the North, nor upon that of the South; but chooses rather to decide the questions of the day for ourselves, and to rely for the maintenance of our position upon the loyalty and courage and patriotism of the sons of our own State.

John Elmer, of Lorain county, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Cultivator of several experiments in planting corn among his potatoes, by which he thinks he saved the latter from rotting, and got a fair crop of the former. A small variety of corn should be selected, and only planted between every other row.

LIGHTNING VS. BEECH TREES.—It is asserted that beech trees are never struck by lightning, and that Indians in the forest seek for immunity, during thunder storms, beneath their branches. There is no record, to our knowledge, to disprove the assertion that beech trees are never assailed by the electrical fluid, but the theory of it is beyond our information.

S. M. Pean, of Chillicothe, is appointed special mail agent for Ohio and Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury says, by private dispatches from Tallahassee, we learn that Gov. Terry is concentrating troops at Pensacola with the utmost activity.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Russellville is uninjured by the recent frosts, the Herald says. The fruit crop is promising in that section.

The English press discuss American affairs at considerable length, and generally regard the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a fact accomplished.

In the English Parliament a member has given notice that at an early day he should move that the Government give a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

President Davis has made a requisition upon the Confederate States for additional troops. The Florida Convention has adopted the Constitution.

The Texas Convention has adopted the Montgomery Constitution almost unanimously.

[From the New Orleans Sunday Delta.]

American Liberty.

In the beginning of the secession movement in this country, the English Press, with hardly an exception, professed to see and to deplore in the event the failure of the latest and most brilliant scheme of republican liberty which had been witnessed in modern times. English journals set the example in taking this view of the subject, and just at the moment when the lastingly course of the seceded States is beginning to afford a thorough refutation of the opinion, we find it adopted and repeated by shallow-pated journalists in the North belonging to the Black Republican party. Some of them say that if Fort Sumter be given up to the South, it will prove that the Union was a splendid delusion, that the Constitution was a mistake, and the Government a blunder. Others say that if Mr. Lincoln's Administration fail to enforce the collection of duties along the Southern coast, and for all practical purposes re-establish the authority of the United States in the seceded States, it will explode the theory of American liberty and exhibit the utter inefficiency of the Federal system. Now it happens that the very facts on which these political philosophers would base an argument against American liberty, are peculiarly calculated to vindicate it before the world, and to re-use us of its insatiable advantages. If there was any saving principle in that system whose failure they are so ready to proclaim, it was precisely that principle which developed itself in the secession movement; it was precisely that enlightened conviction of justice, and that determined adherence to right as guaranteed expressly, or by logical construction, in the Constitution, which led the States of the Southern Confederacy peacefully and effectually to repudiate a Government which had degenerated into a mere symbol and agent of a despotic sectional majority. In acting thus they gave a new expression, a new baptism, a new sanctuary to American liberty. The old expression had been fatally misinterpreted and perverted; the old baptism had lost its sacramental virtue, the old sanctuary was defiled with abominations and filled with hideous idols.

Another fact is worthy of especial consideration. Never in the history of the world was a revolution in a country of such extent and of such numbers effected without bloodshed, without social convulsions, and with such order, and precision, and logical application of means to the accomplishment of result. Where could we look for a more decisive and eloquent vindication of American liberty? It is said that this extraordinary example is not to be ascribed wholly to American liberty, then it follows that Southern institutions and Southern character were the other elements of the problem which has received so beneficial a solution. But it is impossible in a long run to separate systems of government from the character of a people. American liberty would be a vain abstraction without a people imbued with its principles, and resolved with heart and hand to maintain them. It is men, high-minded men, who constitute a State. While fanatics and aggressors are fretting over Elated schemes of spoilation and dominion; while they are deplored the consequences of their own disregard of the true principles of American liberty; while the ingredients of the poisoned chalice which they had mixed for others are commended to their own lips, and they stand appalled, after their idle threats of desolating the South through subtle insurrection, or of conquering it by force of arms at the danger of financial ruin and social chaos at home, the Southern Confederacy stands before the world in an attitude of moral sublimity, of political dignity, and of military invincibility. And to what is this due but to American liberty, strengthened by Southern institutions, and illustrated by Southern character.

Public opinion in Europe is beginning fully to appreciate the attitude of the South, and expresses itself with a force and decision that the North can neither despise nor mitigate. The Paris Press, in a late number, says: "Public opinion will soon comprehend the true policy for both sides of the Atlantic, and will find for the vast interest at stake in the American crisis a satisfactory solution, namely: peaceful separation, without conflict, without war, instead of a disruption by violence, or a Union maintained by force."

They Will Support Lincoln.
The tendency of the submission press of Kentucky is to a full and earnest support of the new Administration. With scarcely an exception, they have apologized for the abominable doctrines of the inaugural address, or boldly attempted to exonerate its obnoxious features.

They will not admit that the President means coercion when he says the power conferred on him will be used to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States; and their renders are daily being prepared to hear that should an attempt by the Federal Government to "possess" forts Moultrie, Jackson, &c., be resisted by the authorities of the Confederate States, the latter must be deemed the aggressors, and held responsible for the consequencies.

We hear no more from them of the duty of resistance to any attempt to carry out the policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform, while the vials of misrepresentation, calumny, derision, and vituperation are poured out on Southern statesmen and Southern people.

Nothing is left undone that can be done to prejudice the cause of the South or to reconcile our people to the hostile domination of a sectioned and maddened majority, who have trampled on the compact made by our fathers, and disregarded all the ties that united the States of the Confederacy in one body politic, in their march to power.

Southern "traitors," whose only fault is devotion to their respective States, and not Northern nullifiers, who recognize an unwritten "higher law" and not the Constitution as the rule of their action, are the objects of the attacks of the organ-grinders of the left-wing of the great liberal party in the border slave States.

Men who applaud the "conservatism" of W. H. Seward, the best representative of unadulterated Black Republicanism, will not long hesitate for an excuse when they determine to support the Administration of which that eminent gentleman forms an important part.

We "first endure, then pity, then embrace;" and the apologists for Lincoln to-day, will be his defenders to-morrow, and are long-wit wavy valet in his support.

The people of Kentucky are not prepared for what is to come; but they should be forearmed, and shall be forewarned. Those who recommend submission now, are only preparing the way for an open advocacy of coercion; and when war with its long train of horrors shall come, precipitated by the aid and comfort given to our enemies by tories in our midst, an intelligent people will not forget that they were entreated to shun the advice and to turn a deaf ear to the plausible suggestions of party leaders who would whelm the country in ruin for one hour's enjoyment of place and power.—*Mobile Ad.*

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, yesterday, reported the following joint resolution, which passed, 62 against 42:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a National Convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the State Convention."

The Mayville Express says the prospect for a heavy wheat crop was never more promising than now, in that section of the State.

The United States Senate has at length adjourned sine die.

[From the N. O. Sunday Delta.]
A Sunday in Montgomery.
MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1861.

There is no city in the world, none even among the puritanical cities of the east, where the Sabbath is more regularly observed than in this capital of the Confederate States. The following little candid exposé of my first Sunday experience may prove it:

After eating breakfast, I stepped to the door of the hotel with the view of buying the morning paper; found the newsboy loitering listlessly round his accustomed stand; didn't observe him closely, and communicated with him.

"What! you don't want to buy a paper on Sunday, do you?" I answered that I did.

"Well, sir, I can't sell 'em, 'cause the law's agin' it."

I didn't really care much for a paper, and thought I would just step round to the cigar store and forget my little disappointment in the consoling clouds of a mild Davyannine. Met the cigar vendor a few steps from his door; drew five cents from my vest, and told him my wish. "Couldn't do it, sir; would be in violation of the twenty-fifth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of cigars on Sunday, and the fine would be fifty dollars." "Very well, sir, keep your cigars. I suppose that I can get a cup of coffee at the market, and that will stimulate me as much as one of your very inferior cabbage leaves." Saying this, I posted off for the market place. Now, just imagine my feelings when I got to the market. There wasn't a beef man, nor a fruit man, nor a coffee stand in the quiet market, of this quiet city, on this very quiet Sunday.

I seldom drink, but desperation will lead to anything. I'll go to the hotel; I'll see the grocer's landlord, and I'll get a drink of — and water. I saw him. "Lord bless your soul, sir, you couldn't think of opening the bar-room to-day; it would be in direct violation of the thirty-ninth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday."

Met a friend, told the state of my feelings. He knew of a place round the corner—round an alley—round a house—where a fellow sold lager beer on the sly; went to the place; shaw! every door closed; went to the rear and found a back door open; went in; found lawyers, Dutchmen, doctors—room full an' lager plenty; sat down to a side-table; forgave the Town Council, and called for two glasses. "Don't sell lager here on Sunday, sir. The City law is against it." "Well, sir, will you be so kind as to tell me how all these gentlemen get it?" "Oh, they take *dinner*, sir."

"Well, how much for a dinner?" "One dime, sir." Took a look—inching hot bread and cheese for dinner; sat down at the long table; heard a fiddle call for another mug of *soup*; saw the waiter hand him a mug of beer; had to eat something before we could get anything to drink; tried a piece of cheese—horrid stuff! I called for *soup*, and at last got two mugs of that article, made from hops and barley; went home; three mugs off the bed; fell asleep; had nightmare; thought I was about to be taken up for disregarding the seventy-fourth ordinance, entitled an ordinance to prevent all persons from eating, sleeping, thirking, talking, or doing anything on Sunday; woke up; didn't even *ask* the landlord of the seventy-fifth ordinance, which provides against eating supper on Sunday night.

FRANKLIN.
The South Carolinians.
The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore Sun pays this deserved compliment to the noble South Carolinians:

"Let the fanatic and heartless say what they may, history will record the course of this gallant Little State as belonging to the best days of real heroism. Burke was wrong. The age of chivalry is gone. Alone, poised upon her own sense of duty, a mere handful of men and women rose up, braving every obloquy and hostility, and resolving with undying ardor to witness the truth in accordance with the dictates of their consciences."

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring in the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

W. H. KEENE.

Feb. 19, 1861.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.

Appeal Meeting.

THE REASSESSOR having returned his list of taxable property for the present year according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Board of Assessors on the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE.

T. S. PAGE.

March 19, 1861. wkt-wt.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Reporter.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.
Prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of
Methodist Church South.

RESOLUTION.

M. CHAMBERS offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes, except upon the resolutions concerning the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Mr. PRALL proposed to add the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MARSHALL demanded the previous question, which was ordered upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The question then recurring upon the amendment proposed by Mr. PRALL, the yeas and nays were taken, and the amendment was rejected.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays being taken thereon, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Dehaven, Denny, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Bouscian, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

Mr. PRALL moved to strike out the 10th section which reads as follows:

That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 8. That the acceptance of the provisions of the seventh section of this act by the banks aforesaid, shall operate as a repeal of that portion of sections one and two of this act which provides for the re-issue of notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, redeemable at the expiration of two years.

§ 9. That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the banks aforesaid to make known to the Governor of this State, within thirty days from the date of this act, their acceptance of its provisions.

§ 10. That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 11. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec., and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Anthony, Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Glenn, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Johnson, McBrayer, and Rust—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Barwick, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Dehaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Bouscian, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—26.

An amendment allowing the banks to accept any or all of the provisions of the bill, was rejected.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the 7th section. Rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The bill then passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Barwick, Bruner, Cosby, Fisk, Gillis, Glenn, Grover, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Bouscian, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Andrews, Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, Dehaven, Denny, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Johnson, McBray, Pratt, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, and Walker—17.

So the bill passed.

The following is the bill:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the banks of issue in the State of Kentucky, on the 15th day of April, 1861, to re-issue, in bank notes of denominations not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, the sum of two millions of dollars, redeemable in gold or silver at the expiration of two years from and after the date of such re-issue; the amount aforesaid to be issued by the following named banks, in proportion to the capital stock actually taken and paid in, viz: The Commercial Bank, the Southern Bank, the People's Bank, Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, the Farmers' Bank, the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Ashland.

§ 2. That the re-issue aforesaid shall be duly made known and designated by writing or stamping on the face of each bank note reissued: this, the 15th day of April, 1861, and countersigned by the cashier of such bank.

§ 3. That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid banks, within three months after the 15th day of April, 1861, to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional districts, upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant, to be paid in calls of not more than ten per cent, upon the original amount loaned for the first two hundred and twenty days said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent for each one hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount not less than two hundred thousand dollars to each of the Congressional districts in the State of Kentucky: Provided, That if there should not be suitable and satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled before the 15th day of July next, then the said banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars: And provided further, That if said banks fail to make the loans herein provided for within the time stated, for the want of proper and satisfactory applications therefor, then the said banks shall have the benefit of the provisions of this act, in case they shall make the loans aforesaid to the other more suitable place in the State. For this reason we are in favor of designating Frankfort as the place at which the Convention shall meet.

The principal reason of electing members of Congress by districts, is, that they may be enabled to understand and attend to the local interests of their immediate constituents. This reason does not apply to those delegates. They will not have any local interests to foster or promote. The interests and welfare of the whole State, and not merely a particular part thereof, will be intrusted to their care. They should therefore be elected by a general vote of the people, in order that they may be in reality what they are designed to be, the actual representatives of the whole State in the proposed Convention.

Mr. RODMAN's amendment was then rejected—yeas 36, nays 54.

The bill was then passed by the following vote—yeas 48, nays 44.

COMMUNICATION.

The House then took up the bill to suspend the holding of the several courts of this Commonwealth, for a limited time.

[The bill prohibits the holding the spring and summer terms of all courts, for the trial of civil cases; and all cases shall stand for trial at the fall term; and all bonds, recognizances, &c., are returnable at the fall term; where spring terms of courts have been held no full term shall be held for the trial of civil causes; judges, &c., may issue attachments, restraining orders, &c., against absconding and fraudulent debtors, absent defendants, &c.; judges of equity and criminal courts to hold their courts as now provided by law.]

Mr. RODMAN moved to exclude from the provisions of the bill the counties of McCracken, Franklin, Woodford, Garrard, Jefferson, Fayette, Madison, Clarke, Lewis, Boyle, Jessamine, Fleming, Lincoln, Daviess, Warren, Grant, Spencer, Pike, and Powell. When

Mr. FINN moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas 44, nays 46.

Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional to grant exclusive privileges to particular counties.

Mr. BUCKNER was opposed to the bill, because he thought it favored speculators to the prejudice of farmers, mechanics, and laborers.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On opening the doors, Messrs. Baker and Bright were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Several Executive messages were received.

The Senate again went into Executive session. Subsequently, a resolution involving \$5,000 or \$7,000 for the purchase of the annuals of Congress and Register of Debates, was discussed and postponed until December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

COMMUNICATION.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor in response to a resolution in relation to money paid to pro tem. judges in the 1st Judicial district for the past three years.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A bill for the benefit of the proprietors and lessees of the Mammoth Cave.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to strike out the first section of the bill in relation to billiard tables and bowling allies. Adopted—yeas 52, nays 27.

And the bill, as amended, was then passed.

A bill for the benefit of Jno B. Pearce, Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate proceed with Executive business.

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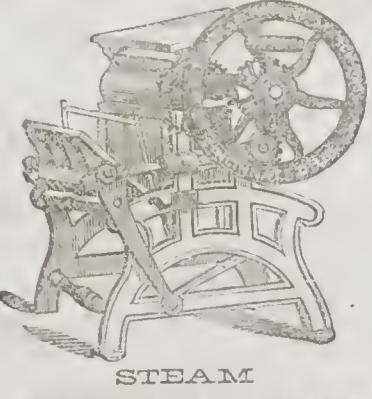
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